1843

The Company Owned:

2—Real Estate, chiefly in the large cities of the world where the Company does business....

3—Cash in Banks and Trust Companies

7-For Interest Accrued Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, Etc....

Received for Premiums...

Guaranty of Peace.

Justice to All.

2-Received from Interest and all Other Sources.....

And there was Due the Company:

And II Had Loaned: 4-On First Mortgages of Real Estate.... 1905

71,457,818 43 12,292,974 77

70.000 00

GAIN IN 1904

\$1,998,768 88

576,347 12

2,900,000 00

.. \$34,728,548 34

LIABILITIES

I—Amount required by law as a Dec. 31, 1904 GAIN IN 1904
Reserve Fund for paying all the Company's Insurance
Risks, as certified by the New York Insurance Department, and for Claims due \$366,620,552 73 \$26,798,734 78

Making the Total Liabilities \$440,978,371 16 \$39,156,709 50

3-Total Disbursements. \$51,382,731 44 \$2,575,115 45

4-Balance of Income Accumulated 29,620,253 13 1,094,156,36

Total Disbursed and Accumulated \$81,002,984 57 \$3,669,271 81

A PROPERTY AND ACCUMULATIONS

2-Paid for all Other Accounts., 16,656,183 10

WHAT CONGRESS HAS FAILED TO DO

Session Will be Noted Chiefly for Legislation That Was Not Enacted.

MANY IMPORTANT BILLS DEAD

State of Affairs Rather Remarkable-May be Good Thing After All.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—It begins to look as if this session, of Congrass is to be noted chiefly for the legislation it falled to enact and the action It failed to take.

It was hoped two months ago that a bill empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates would be passed. It is now announced formally that rate legislation is dead for

this session.

It was demanded by many that the Senate decide finily whether Senator Reed Smoot, elected to the Senate from Utah in 1902, is entitled to a scat in the United States Senate. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections spent a goodly portion of last session, and much of this investigating the case. It will not report until next winter.

It was bolleved by many innocent people that the Senate would spend a week hearing the case of Judge Chartes Swayne, decide promptly that a judge who charges ten dollars a day to expense account when he spends only two and a half, is unfit for a place on the bench, and push on to other matters. The case has dragged on for days, so long that interest in it has almost disappeared. It may be decided on Saturday. The Judge will continue to wear the ermine, it is believed. continue to wear the ermine, it is

believed.

After tremendous efforts, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds
brought in a very modest bill appropriating about ten millions for public buildings in various parts of the country

ings in various parts of the country. It is now known that the public building bill is dead.

It was hoped and believed that this Congress would enact legislation requiring the installation of the block system on all railroads. A bill of this kind was proposed. It is dead.

An amendment was proposed to the national bankruptcy act, demanded by the Travelers' frotective Association of America for the protection of the drummers of bankrupt firms. The amendment is dead.

mers of bankrupt firms. The amendment is dead.

The repeal of the national bankrupt law was recommended by the Committee on Judiciary of the House. The bill is sleeping very soundly, if it has not ceased to breathe.

The Congress was asked to appropriate some millions for an exposition to be held in 1907 to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the sottlement of Jamestown. He first permanent home

hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, the first permanent home of English-speaking people in the western world. If the bill is not dead it is so near that point that its friends are awtilly uneasy.

It may be that the defeat of all this proposed legislation was for the best. It is a remarkable state of affairs, a striking comment upon the wisdom or lack of it. In Congress when the greatest

lack of it, in Congress when the greates good that can come to the country is the death of so much of the legislation pro-posed by its members.

Flood the Orator.

Flood the Orator.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON. Feb. 22.—Representative Flood, of Virginia, was the orator of the day at the Washington birthday celebration of the Oldest Inhabitants' Society of the District of Columbia in Carroll Institute Hail, on Tenth Street N. W. to-day. Allo occasion was the presentation to the society of a portrail of Washington, copied from the celebrated Stuart portrait by Emest Lee Major, of Boston. The picture was presented by Mr. John R. Major, father of the artist, Mr. Mujor, Sr., was born in Alexandria, but has spent nearly all his life in the District. Mr. Flood's oration was greatly applauded, and has been much compilmented.

STATE Y, M. C. A.

Annual Convention Begins in Petersburg To-night.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 22.—The Y.
M. C. A. State Convention will assemble in Tabb Street Presbyterian Church tomorrow night. Unwards of three hundred visiting delegates are expected. The

morrow night. Upwards of three hundred visiting delegates are expected. The session of the convention will continue until Sunday night.

Mr. S. D. Gorden, or Cleveland, Ohio. a distinguished association worker, and author of two well known devotional books, will be among several prominent men to address the convention.

On the opening night Mr. Gorden will speak on "The Price of Fower."

The convention's opening session will begin with a song service, which will be followed by the report of the State Executive Committee, of which Mr. H. A. Gillis is chairman, and Mr. Charles K. Willis treasurer. Gillis is chairman, and sir, Charles in Willis treasurer.

The lecture by Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, which was to have been delivered at A. P. Hill Camp Hall, on the evening of March first, has been postponed until after Easter.

CRUSHING ICE.

Ware's Wharf and Bayport Wharf Both Damaged.

Wharf Both Damaged.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DUNNSVILLE, VA., Fob. 22.—Ware's wharf has been seriously damaged by the ice. Worse is expected, as there is an immense amount of ice coming out of the creeks and the coves, forming heavy foes, which will probably carry most of the roadway off.

Bayport wharf has also been damaged.

Many of the oysters on Rough, Rocks have been killed. Oystermen and bedders report thousands of bushels of oysters on accept the form of the large in the control of the control

REV. W. W. LEAR, FOR SALE BY

THAW & GRANT, 1100 E. Main Street.



Bronze Bust of Washington, Presented to

killed by the freeze, both on rocks and

THIEVES RUN DOWN.

Criminal Expenses Heavier Un-

'der New Court System.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOWLING ORIZIN. VA., Feb. 22.—Roderick
Flippo, white, and Virgie Reynolds, colored, Flippo, white, and Virgie Reynolds, colored, were lodged in Jall here to-day, charged with breaking into C. R. Chapman's store at Paige postoffice on November 3d of last year and stealing 335 in money and a lot of goods. The criminal expenses are more for Caroline county for the Man 1994, since the change in the court system, than they care previous content of the Man 1994, since the charge in the court system, and the state of the state of 1992, and 1873.23 for the Year 1992. One great fault is that prisoners have to remain in Jall now so long before trial, that the Jall accounts amount to a great deal more than they did under the old County Court system.

Sham Battle in Savannah.

Sham Battle in Savannah.

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH GA., Feb. 22.—The feature of the celebration of Washington's birth-day was a sham Lattle, participated in by the First Regiment, Georgia State troops, and the presentation to the city by the Daughters of the American Revolution of an artistic drinking fountain. The presentation of the fountain also commemorated the evacuation of Savannah by the British troops. The sham battle was witnessed by the officers of the German cruiser Bromen, now in this port.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PYTHIAN GRAND LODGE

Oyster Roast at Ocean View. New Officers

Elected.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 22.-The members NORPOLK, VA., rec. 22.—The members of the Grana Lodge of the Knights of servance of discipline abourd the ships, with an oyster reast this morning. This afternoon they returned to the city and began a business meeting, which resulted in the election of the following officers for ensuing year:
P. Holt, of Hampton, past grand neellor.

v. P. Hott, of Hampton, past grand chancellor.
J. R. Bryan, Jr., of Roanoke, grand chancellor.
R. E. Warren, of Portsmouth, grand vice-chancellor.
Rev. J. H. Dickenson, of Richmond, grand prelate.
II. M. Darnall, of Roanoke, grand keeper of records and seals.
T. L. Courtney, of Richmond, grand master of exchequer.
Henry Schneider, of Winchester, grand master at arms.

naster at arms.
R. H. Mann, Jr., of Petersberg, grand nner guard.
Jefferson Wallace, of Richmond, grand



FRENCH TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Bronze Replica of Bust Destroyed in Library Fire in 1851 Presented to Congress.

JUSSERAND MAKES SPEECH

Ambassador Declares First President Was "Providential, Man."

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Ambassador Jusserand presented to the Congress today the bronze replica of the original marble bust of George Washington, which was destroyed by are in the Library of

Congress in 1851. The ceremonies took place in the rotunda at the Capitol, where the bust was unveiled, and in the President's room, in the Sonate wing, where speeches were made by the ambussador on behalf of the made by the amoustance of French, and by Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and Representative Mc-Cleary, of Minnesots, on behalf of the two branches of Congress.

Cleary, of Minnesota, on behalf of the two branches of Congress.

President pro tem. Frye, of the Senate, presided.

Madame Jusserand drew aside the veil, which exposed the repliea and its garlanded pedestal. This net evoked the only applause of the ceremony.

M. Jusserand said: "A great nation never forgets the great deeds and great examples of its ancestors, and no man indeed in any country better deserves grateful remembrance than George Washington. He was, in truth, a providential man; no other of your many great men would have been able to do so well what he did; and he, appearing at any other period of your history, would not have proved such a useful citizen.

"He would not, perhaps, have fuifiled Uvashington's—the noblest that could be imagined. The noblest, for the question was one then of life or death; the question was to know whether the attempted revolution would prove the cradle or the grave of American liberty.

"For his mighty task, he had all the needed and rarely united qualities; patience, which was not inaction; readiness and fortfude, which were not temerity; calmness, which was not weakness. Far above all the rest, his soundness of heart,

calmness, which was not indifference; kindness, which was not weakness. Far above all the rest, his soundness of heart, of mind, of sense.

"By a strange coincidence, at the time French citizens in 1963 were uniting for the purpose of offering a bronze bust of Washington, modeled on the original mold, the Congress of the 'Inited States was also considering the purchase of a marble replica of the bust of Lafayette by David, executed for Mr. Charles Manigaulf, of Charleston, S. C., which has since been acquired.

"Thus this Congress, after a period of more than fifty years, will again have in its possession replicas of the busts of

Washington and Lafayette by David

Washington and Latayette by David D'Angers."

Representative McCleary spoke of Washington's human's side, and told a number of stories showing the humbr that coursed through his veins, even in the face of the difficulties he encountaged.

PRESIDENT AND

meaning of their lives brought home close to us.

"No other city in the country is so closely identified withWashington's career as Philadelphia. He served here in 1775 in the Continental Congress. He was here as commander of the army at the time of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; and it was near here that with that army he faced the desolate winter at Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Here he came again as President of the convention which framed the Constitution, and then as President of the united States, and finally as licutenant-general of the army after he had retired from the presidency.

Washington and Lincoln.

Washington and Lincoln.

'One hundred and eight years ago, just before he left the presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he be-lieved should guide the citizens of this

down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of this
republic for all time to come, his own
words being, which appear to me allimportant to the permanency of your
felicity as a people."

"Washington, though in some ways an
even greater man than Lincoln, did not
have Lincoln's wonderful gift of expression—that gift which makes certain
speeches of the rall-spliter from illinols
read like the inspired utterances of the
great Hebrew seers and prophets. But
he had all of Lincoln's sound common
sense, far-sightedness, and devotion to a
lofty ideal. Like Lincoln, he sought after
the noblest objects, and like Lincoln, he
sought after them by thoroughly practical
methods. These two greatest Americans
can fairly be called the best among the
great men of the world, and greatest
among the good men of the world. Each
showed in actual practice his capacity to
secure under our system the priceless
union of individual liberty with govern
mental strength. Each was as free froit
the vices of the tyrant as from the vices
of the demagogue. To each the emply
futility of the mere doorinaire was as
allen as the baseness of the merely sofseeking politician. Each was incapable
allike of the wickedness which seek by
force of arms to wrong others and of the
no less criminal weakness which fals to
provide effectively against being wringed
by others.

Upbuilding of Navy.

Upbuilding of Navy.

Upbuilding of Navy.

"Among Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymer were the two following: 'Observe goo' faith and justice toward all nations,' and 'To be prepared for war is the most ffective means to promote peace.' These two principles taken together should orm the basis of our whole foreign policy. Neither is sufficient taken by itself, it is not merely an idle dream, but a jost mischlevous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrong-doing vill insure us against being wronged. Yit, on the other hand, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless tie national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice. In any community it is meither the consolitious man who is a crayen at heart, for yet the bold and strong man withot the moral sense, who is of real use tyto the community; it is the man who to strength and courage adds a realizing sense of the moral obligation resting bon him, the man who has not only the testre, but the

The Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York

OLDEST IN AMERICA _____ LARGEST IN EXISTENCE

The year 1904 was the most successful year in the history of the Company, now in its sixty-third year, excelling in increase of Membership, increase of increase of increase of Amount Loaned to Members, increase of Mortuary and Endowment Payments, increase of income, increase of Funds Accumulated for the Benefit of Members, increase of Dividends to be Paid Policy-holders and Decrease of Expense Ratio.

The following additional figures, constituting its Balance Sheet, illustrate with equal significance the

ASSETS OVER 440 MILLION DOLL

389.567 01

620,210 02

GAIN IN 1904

A Pamphilet containing a complete list of all the Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, amounting to \$243,191,442.24, and the amount held of each, with its par and market value, will lied to say address on written request to the Home Office.

The Market Value of the Bonds and Stocks owned at the end of the year was \$25,810,689.51 in excess of their cost on the books of the Company, and these results have been obtained without resort to questionable practices or the use of methods derogatory to the reputation of The Representative Life Insurance Company of the World.

From its Organization in 1843 up to December 31, 1904, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has paid to and accumulated for its Policy-holders over One Thousand One Hundred and Six Millions of Dollars (\$1,106,701,837), which is over Two Hundred and Seventeen Millions

FRANK W. ADAMS, Manager, Richmond, Va.

Its Accumulated Assets of \$440,978,371.16 are nearly Twenty-nine Millions more than those of any other Company.

very great and satisfactory progress of the Company:

Dec. 31, 1904 GAIN IN 1904

17,973,159 59 -4,487,390 43

102.027.893 42 12,802,973 29

23,277,738 49 4,851,685 85

11,210,000 00 -8,007.500 00

\$62,932,097 10 \$2,781,077 44

AVAILABLE FUNDS

1-Bonds and Stocks, amounting, at the Market Value, to.....\$243,191,442 24 \$28,478,203 87

Making the Total Available Funds \$440,978,371 16 \$39,156,709 50

more than any other Company has accomplished.

34,701,700 61

8,596,438 81

18,070,887 47

power to do his full duty by his neighbor and by the State! \$6.\[\] in the world at large, the nation which is of use in the progress of mankind is that nation which combines strength of character, force of character, and insistence upon its own rights, with a full acknowledgment of its sown duties toward others. Just at present the best way in which we can show that our loyalty to the teachings of Washington js a loyalty of the heart and not of the lips only is to see to it that the work of building up our navy goes steadily on, and that at the same time our stand for international righteousness is clear and emphatic.

Guaranty of Peace.

"Never sizes the beginning of our Walle of Education."

Just; and the first step toward securing justice is to treat every muit on his aworth as a man, showing him no special favor, but so far as may be holding open for him the door of opportunity so that treward may wait upon honest and interval to the tender of him the door of opportunity so that treward may wait upon honest and interval of him the door of opportunity so that treward may wait upon honest and interval of him the first step toward every muit on his aworth as a man, showing him no special favor, but so far as may be holding open for him the door of opportunity so that treward may wait upon honest and interval of him the tires of him the first step toward every muit on his aworth as a man, showing him no special favor, but so far as may be holding open for him the door of opportunity so that treward may wait upon honest and interval of him the first step toward every muit on his aworth as a man, showing him no special favor, but so far as may, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor, but so far as man, showing him no special favor,

Clear and emphatic.

Guaranty of Peace.

'Never since the beginning of our country's history has the navy been used in an unjust war. Never has it falled to render great and semetimes vital service to the republic. It has not been too the strong for our good, though often not strong enough to do all the good it should have done. Our possession of the Philippines, our interest in the trade of the Orient, our building the Isthmian Canal, our insistence upon the Monroe Dootrine all demand that our navy shall be of national demand that our navy shall be of nadquate size and for its size of unsurpressed efficiency. If it is strong enough I believe it will minimize the chance of our being drawn into foreign war. If we let it run down it is as certain as the day that sooner or later we shall have to choose between a probably disastrous foreign war or a peace kept on terms that imply national humiliation. Our navy is the surest guaranty of peace and the cheapest insurance against war, and those who, in whatever capacity, have helped to build it up during the Value of Education.

"Finally, it is peculiarly appropriate, when I have come to this city as the guest of the University of Pennsylvania, to quote another of Washington's maxims: Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. Education may not make a man a good citizen, but most cortainly ignorance tends to prevent his being a good citizen. Washington was far too much of a patriot, had far too much love for his fellow citizens, to try to teach them that they could develop a sound and enlightened public opinion. No nation can permanently retain free government unless it can retain a high average of citizenship; and there can be no such high average of citizenship without a high average of citizenship without Value of Education. Our navy is the surest guaranty or peace and the cheapest insurance against war, and those who, in whatever capacity, have helped to build it up during the past twenty years have been in good falth observing and living up to one of the most important of the principles which Washington laid down for the guidance of his countrymen. Nor was Washington the only one of our great Presidents who showed far-sighted pat-riotism by support of the navy. When Andrew Jackson was in Congress he voted for the first warships, we ever built as part of our regular navy; and he voted spainst the grant of money to pay our himiliating tribute to the pirates of the Jarbary States. Old Hickory was a fatriot through and through, and there was not an ounce of timidily in his nature, and, of course, he felt only indignant contempt for a policy which purchased an ignoble peace by cowardice instead of exacting a just peace by showing we were as little willing to submit to as to inflict aggression. Had a majority of Jackson's colleagues and successor felt as he did about the navy, had it been built up instead of being brought to a standatil, it would probably never have been necessary to fight the war of 1812.

Fustice to All. est and truest sense, to include the things of the soul as well as the things of the mind. School education can never supof the soul as well as the times of the mind. School education can never supplant or take the place of self-education, still less can it in any way take the place of those rugged and manly qualities which we group together under the name of character; but it can be of enormous use in supplementing both. It is a source of just pride to every American that our people have so consistently acted in necordance with Washington's principle of promoting institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. There is nothing dearer to our hearts than our public school system, by which free primary education is provided for every one within our borders. The higher education, such as is provided by the University of Pennsylvania and kindred hodies, not only confers great benefits to those able to take advantage of it, but entails upon them corresponding efits to those able to take advantage of it, but entails upon them corresponding duties.

Problems of To-day.

Problems of To-day.

"The men who founded this mation had to deal with theories of government and the fundamental principles of free institutions. We are now concerned with a different set of questions, for the republic has been firmly established, its principles thoroughly tested and fully approved. To merely political issues have succeeded those of grave social and economic importance, the solution of which demands the best efforts of the best men. We have a right to expect that a wise and leading part in the effort to attain this solution will be taken by those who have been exceptionally blessed in the matter of obtaining an education. That college graduate is but a poor creature who does not feel when he has left college that he has received something for which he owes a return. What he thus owes he can as a rule only pay by the way he bears himself throughout life. It is but occasionally that a college graduate can do much outright for his alma mater; he can best repay her by living a life that will reflect credit upon her, by so carrying himself as a citizen that men shall see that the years spent in training him have not been wasted. The educated man is entitled to no special privilege, save the inestimable privilege of trying to show that his education onables him to take the lead in striving to guide his fellows aright in the difficult task which is set to us of the twentieth century. The problems before us to-day are very complex, and are widely different from those which the men of Washington's generation had to face; but we can overcome them surely. Justice to All.

"Again Washington said: 'Give to mankind the example of a people always guided by an exaited justice and henevolence.' This feeling can be shown alike by our dealings within and without our own borders. Tat and Wright in the Philippines and Wood in Cuba have shown us exactly how to practice this justice and benevolence in dealing with other peoples-a justice and benevolence which can be shown, not by shirking our duty and shandoning to self-destruction those unfit to govern themselves, but by doing our duty, by staying with them and teaching them how to govern themselves, but by making the solid property of the self-destruction those unfit to govern themselves, but by making the solid property with the maxim of Washington's just so far as we help in every movement, or as is, and should be, more often the case, by voluntary action among private citizens, for the betterment of our own people. Observe that Washington speaks both of justice and benevolence, and that he putts justice first. We must be generous, we must help our poorer brother, but above all we must remember to be lawyers of New York, and "General" Underwood by former Senator Lindsay, rule only pay by the way he bears himself throughout life. It is but occasionally that a college graduate can do much outright for his alma mater; he can best repay her by living a life that will reflect credit upon her, by so carrying himself as a citizen that men shall see that the years spent in training him have not been mysted. The educated man is entitled to no special privilege, save the inestimable privilege of trying to show that his education enables him to take the lead in striving to guide his fellows aright in the difficult task which is set to us of the twentieth century. The problems before us to-day are very complex, and are wilded to make it meet the views of the Speaker. It is proposed to strike out the section which makes an appropriation for a government building and exhibit, taking men of Washington's generation had to face; but we can overcome them surely, will leave the bill in a shape which will leave Every housekeeper in Richmond should attend the Cohen Co.'s Linen Sale to-day. Don't fail to attend The Cohen Co.'s

Circuit Court of Brooklyn Returns Verdict Against Confederate Memorial Association.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.-The jury in the Circuit Court of the United States for the city of Brooklyn returned a verdict in favor of "General" John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, against the Confederate Memorial Association, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, who is a member of the executive committee of the association, is here on his way home from Brooklyn. He received a telegram from counsel for the association this morning announcing that the jury had awarded Underwood \$16,226,44. An appeal was noted to the Circuit Court of

What Underwood Claims. Underwood began suit against the association several years ago. He claime

Underwood began suit against the asso-ciation several years ago. He elaimed that as secretary of the organization as had induced many people to make dona-tions to the association, and that it was the understanding that he was to receive 25 per cent. of all such subscriptions. He wanted a commission also on the sub-scription of Charles Broadway Rouss, who gave \$106,000 for the erection of a Confederate Battle Abboy, which was to become available as soon as a similar-sum had been raised by the association. This sum has been raised, and Under-wood appears to have claimed commis-sions on all of the money collected. It was contended by the association that it could never have been contemplated that he was to receive a commission on the he was to receive a commission on the amount of Mr. Rouss's gift, as that was amount of Mr. Rouss's gift, as that was
the basts of the organization. The case
was begun a year or two ago. Mr. Rouss
himself had died in the meantime, and
several other persons whose testimony
would have been of matterial benefit to
the defense had also died. The defense
was handicapped from the start. Mr.
Ellyson, who is a member of the executive computities, and General Robert C. tive committee, and General Robert C. White, of West Virginia, the chairman, have worked very hard to prevent the recovery of the amount sought, and were witnesses at the trial of the case in Brooklyn, which consumed two days of this week this week. The association was represented by

The association was represented by Messrs, Battle and Marshall, Well known lawyers of New York, and "General" Underwood by former Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, now practicing in New York, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Battle, and probably Mr. Marshall also, are Virginians.

and we can overcome them only, if we approach them in the spirit which Washington and Washington's great supporters brought to bear upon the problems of their day—the spirit of sanity and af courage, the spirit which combines hard common sense with the loftlest idealism."

bind the government to provide only are and naval features, participated in by various States of the Union, and force their day—the spirit which combines hard common sense with the loftlest idealism." various States of the Union, and for governments. The Speaker will be vised that the Senate will not alter amend the bill in any respect. As the total of the appropriation which we have be carried by the bill in its amended for would be very small, it is hoped that the Speaker will allow the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule allowing the consideration of the bill. Chairman Tawney, of the Committee on Expositions, will endeavor to have him do so.

Died From Her Burns. Died From Her Burns.

(Special to The Times-D.spatch.)

DANV.LLE, VA., Feb. 22—airs. Henry R. Shelton, more than 30 years old, dead vesterday at the home of her grandson, Mr. C. B. Chaney, near Keeling, as the result of burns received by falling lists an open fire a week ago. Mr. Chaney left his grandmother on the morning of the fatal accident and returning to the room a few minutes later found her body stretched across the hearth, her face and breast fairly in the blaze.

Mrs. Shelton lingered for a week in a state-of great agony.



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